

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBERT EUGENE ROJAS,

Plaintiff,

v.

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:22-cv-1104 TLN CKD P

ORDER

Plaintiff is a Sacramento County Jail inmate proceeding pro se. He seeks relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This proceeding was referred to this court by Local Rule 302 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

Plaintiff requests leave to proceed in forma pauperis. As plaintiff has submitted a declaration that makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), his request will be granted. Plaintiff is required to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a), 1915(b)(1). By separate order, the court will direct the appropriate agency to collect the initial partial filing fee from plaintiff's trust account and forward it to the Clerk of the Court. Thereafter, plaintiff will be obligated for monthly payments of twenty percent of the preceding month's income credited to plaintiff's prison trust account. These payments will be forwarded by the appropriate agency to the Clerk of the Court each time the amount in plaintiff's account exceeds \$10.00, until the filing fee is paid in full. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

1       The court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a  
2 governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The  
3 court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that are legally  
4 “frivolous or malicious,” that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek  
5 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1),(2).

6       A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.  
7 Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th  
8 Cir. 1984). The court may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on an  
9 indisputably meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless. Neitzke,  
10 490 U.S. at 327. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however inartfully  
11 pleaded, has an arguable legal and factual basis. See Jackson v. Arizona, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th  
12 Cir. 1989); Franklin, 745 F.2d at 1227.

13       In order to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than  
14 “naked assertions,” “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause  
15 of action.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555-557 (2007). In other words,  
16 “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory  
17 statements do not suffice.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Furthermore, a claim  
18 upon which the court can grant relief has facial plausibility. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570. “A  
19 claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw  
20 the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Iqbal, 556 U.S.  
21 at 678. When considering whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted,  
22 the court must accept the allegations as true, Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 93-94 (2007), and  
23 construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, see Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416  
24 U.S. 232, 236 (1974).

25       The court has reviewed plaintiff’s complaint and finds that it fails to state a claim upon  
26 which relief can be granted under federal law. Plaintiff’s complaint must be dismissed. The  
27 court will, however, grant leave to file an amended complaint.

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1       If plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint, plaintiff must allege in specific terms how  
2 each named defendant is involved. There can be no liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 unless there  
3 is some affirmative link or connection between a defendant's actions and the claimed deprivation.  
4 Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362 (1976).

5       Plaintiff names the County of Sacramento as a defendant. Plaintiff is informed that  
6 municipalities cannot be held vicariously liable under § 1983 for the actions of their employees.  
7 Monell v. Dep't of Social Services, 436 U.S. 585 at 691, 694 (1978). "Instead, it is when  
8 execution of a government's policy or custom, whether made by its lawmakers or by those whose  
9 edicts or acts may fairly be said to represent official policy, inflicts the injury that the government  
10 as an entity is responsible under § 1983." Id. at 694.

11       In his complaint, plaintiff asserts that prison officials are denying his rights arising under  
12 the First Amendment by limiting his ability to speak and interact with other inmates who are  
13 housed in the same housing unit as plaintiff. Plaintiff is informed that the rights he enjoys as a  
14 free person under the First Amendment are limited as an inmate. Generally speaking, a limitation  
15 on an inmate's First Amendment rights by a prison official is valid as long as the action is  
16 "reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Turner v. Safley, 482 U.S. 78, 89 (1987).  
17 As an inmate, plaintiff does not have a right under any federal law to speak or associate with  
18 whomever he wants, wherever he wants, and whenever he wants.

19       Finally, plaintiff is informed that the court cannot refer to a prior pleading in order to  
20 make plaintiff's amended complaint complete. Local Rule 220 requires that an amended  
21 complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. This is because, as a  
22 general rule, an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. See Loux v. Rhay, 375  
23 F.2d 55, 57 (9th Cir. 1967). Once plaintiff files an amended complaint, the original pleading no  
24 longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in an original  
25 complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be sufficiently alleged.

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1 In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

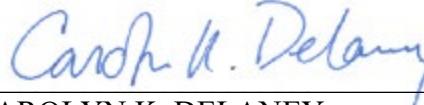
2 1. Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is granted.

3 2. Plaintiff is obligated to pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00 for this action. All fees  
4 shall be collected and paid in accordance with this court's order to the Sacramento County Sheriff  
5 filed concurrently herewith.

6 3. Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed.

7 4. Plaintiff is granted thirty days from the date of service of this order to file an amended  
8 complaint that complies with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal Rules of Civil  
9 Procedure, and the Local Rules of Practice. The amended complaint must bear the docket  
10 number assigned this case and must be labeled "Amended Complaint." Failure to file an  
11 amended complaint in accordance with this order will result in a recommendation that this action  
12 be dismissed.

13 Dated: August 10, 2022



14 CAROLYN K. DELANEY  
15 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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